

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BIG SUNDAY BLAZES.

FIRE DESTROYS TWO CHICAGO HOUSES.

SAF Is Dead in London—Trade Still Sluggish—Burrant Must Hang—Russia Command American Arms Plate—Fatal Tragedy in St. Louis.

Chicago Firemen Busy. Chicago's business centers suffered badly from first Sunday. There were two serious blazes, one in the morning and the other at night. The first destroyed the five-story building occupied by H. Wolf, No. 250 and 252 Madison street, and a stock of dry goods, toys, and notions, insured on a valuation of \$350,000. Harry Wolf, president of the firm, is known as "King of the Peddlers." The second fire broke out at 10:30 at Nos. 178 and 180 Wabash avenue, and before it was quenched had caused a loss of \$100,000 to the building and the stock of Meyer & Weber's piano house and other concerns under the same roof. Two men were injured in the fires, one in each, and two had narrow escapes in the Wabash avenue blaze, being rescued from the building in time to save their lives.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

London's Distinguished War Correspondent Is Dead.

George Augustus Henry Sala, the distinguished London author and journalist, is dead. George Augustus Henry Sala, journalist and author, was born in London in 1828. In the early part of his career he became a contributor of articles to newspapers and magazines. He founded and was the first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*. He visited the United States in 1863 as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* and in the latter part of the following year published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He was war correspondent for the same paper in France in 1870, witnessing the fall of the empire in Paris Sept. 4. He afterwards went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army in that city in January, 1870. He visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII. He visited Russia in December, 1876, as special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and subsequently traversed the empire to observe the mobilization of the Russian army, then in progress.

AMERICAN ARMOR-PLATE BEST.

Test in Russia Proves that It Has No Superior.

Robert P. Linderman, president of the Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem, Pa., received from Lieutenant Meigs, engineer of ordnance for the company, a cablegram stating that a very successful test of armor plate had been made at the Czar's proving grounds at Ochta, Poltava, near St. Petersburg. The plate was selected from a group of side armor for the battleship *Saint-Petersburg*, and subjected to the most severe test possible. The projectile penetrations were very slight and there were no cracks. The test resulted in the Russian Government accepting 550 tons of Harveyized armor plate. The test proved that American armor plate is the best made in the world.

INSURANCE MAN SHOT.

Carl Ringe Found Dying in the Streets at St. Louis. Carl Ringe, an insurance agent and treasurer of Mount City Council National Union, St. Louis, was found at 1 o'clock Saturday morning on the sidewalk, with a few doors from his residence. He had a pistol in his hand. At the hospital the physicians said death was but a question of a few hours. Friends of the dying man knew the theory of suicide and say that Ringe was murdered, but for what motive is not shown, as his watch and money were not molested.

Waiting for Holidays. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying which prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of producing force largely explains the present demand puts down prices that decline retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand. For the present the springs of new business are running low, but enough is doing on old orders to keep most of the works employed in part and a good proportion fully. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely do the opening of a session of Congress affect business so little."

Harry Hayward's Dire Words. "May the curse of God fall on you and yours, and allow you from the minute I drop from the scaffold to haunt you day and night until your death. Then I will welcome you on the brink of eternity with a red-hot iron." These were the farewell words of Harry Hayward to his brother Adry Sunday afternoon at Minneapolis. He hurled them at the latter as he descended the stairs leading to the tier in which the prisoner was confined and passed through the iron doorway to the outer office. It was their last meeting on earth, and such the murderer of Catherine Ging intended it to be.

Durrant Denied a New Trial. At San Francisco Superior Judge Murphy denied Theodore Durrant's motion for a new trial. He sentenced Durrant to be hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont, but fixed no date for the execution. The prisoner was ordered into the custody of the sheriff, who was instructed to take Durrant to San Quentin prison. The prisoner's attorney gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

He Kills the Barber. Henry Huff, a Mahonington, Pa., barber, was shot and killed by N. J. Judd, a telegraph operator. Huff had ejected Judd from his shop in the afternoon. He returned just before closing time and fired the fatal bullet without warning.

Victim of Railway Bandits. At Bucyrus, Kan., two masked men attempted to rob the railroad station. W. A. Gilman, the agent, offered resistance and was shot through the lungs, being mortally wounded.

New Counterfeit Detected. A new counterfeit \$2 silver certificate has been discovered. It is of the series of 1801; check letter C; plate No. 41; J. F. Forni Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Windom; small engraved seal. The note is much smaller than the genuine.

Religious Congress Scared. A Rome dispatch to the London Chronicle says that in the Jesuit organ, the Cetia Cattolica, the Vatican will publish an official note blaming retrospectively the Chicago religious congress and condemning the idea of a similar congress at the next Paris exposition.

GOING TO THE NORTH POLE.

Prof. L. L. Dyche Proposes to Follow the West Coast of Greenland.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas University, who recently returned from a trip to the far north with the Peary expedition, says that he has now secured an offer, and has reluctantly consented to go to the pole of the north pole. Prof. Dyche does not say who has offered to assist him, but it is supposed that the American Museum, under whose auspices he joined the expedition, has something to do with it. He asserts that nearly every previous expedition has failed solely through lack of a proper food supply. He hopes to have supplies in unlimited quantities and does not fear the cold. "Give me plenty to eat," he says, "and I think I can get to the north pole as easily as I got within 800 miles of it. My idea is to creep around the western coast of Greenland, and never to cross the ice mountains of Greenland, where it is next to impossible to carry provisions. As I traveled north, I would leave provisions stored in the five-story building occupied by H. Wolf, No. 250 and 252 Madison street, and a stock of dry goods, toys, and notions, insured on a valuation of \$350,000. Harry Wolf, president of the firm, is known as "King of the Peddlers." The second fire broke out at 10:30 at Nos. 178 and 180 Wabash avenue, and before it was quenched had caused a loss of \$100,000 to the building and the stock of Meyer & Weber's piano house and other concerns under the same roof. Two men were injured in the fires, one in each, and two had narrow escapes in the Wabash avenue blaze, being rescued from the building in time to save their lives.

NEEDS FOR NEXT YEAR.

What It Costs to Run This Glorious Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate \$418,001,073. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to \$412,753,204. The estimated for the fiscal year 1897 are recapitulated by the following cents omitted:

Legislative establishment	\$3,880,581
Executive establishment	20,103,242
Judicial establishment	923,020
Foreign intercourse	1,640,003
Military establishment	24,526,903
Naval establishment	27,883,450
Indian affairs	8,750,450
Pensions	13,424,370
Public works	28,574,020
Postal service	5,024,779
Miscellaneous	36,635,031
Perpetual annual appropriations	119,054,160
Grand total	\$418,001,073

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

England Insists Upon Her Claims to Venezuelan Territory.

Washington dispatch: The eagle bird of freedom is preparing to do some screaming. The provocation is varied. Three resolutions of inflammatory tenor are already before the Senate upon which discussion has already commenced, and the steamship Britannia brings additional ammunition in the shape of a reply to Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The British Government questions the right of the United States to mix in and bathe refuses to arbitrate upon the title to the disputed territory east of the "Schomburg line," holding to the precedent that the British specified a part and parcel of the British dominions, and therefore solidly British beyond peradventure. This is the reply that has been expected; but it will nevertheless be the occasion of a fuss and future demonstrations of seeming great consequence.

SAVED FROM A WRECK.

Colored Farmer Spikes a Loose Rail Just in the Nick of Time. An east-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train carrying St. Louis and Chicago sleepers and about fifty passengers had gone down a forty-foot embankment and into a river five miles southwest of Fort Scott, Kan., Sunday night for the heroism of Perry L. Jones, a poor colored farmer who, while riding his team, discovered a rail loose from the tie. He ran three miles for assistance and secured help just in time to allow the train to pass. Not a passenger knew of the narrow escape. Hill went to Fort Scott with proof of his deed from the section boss and mailed it to the superintendent of the road.

To Govern the House.

While the new Congress goes on record as adopting the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, it can be stated with positive that these rules will be softened somewhat to suit the changed conditions, says a Washington correspondent. The rules in question were framed for the purpose of enabling Speaker Reed to "count a quorum" and put a period to filibustering at a time when Republicans had a very narrow majority, and the Democrats, under the leadership of Hayes McMillan and other skillful parliamentary masters, made a desperate effort to prevent legislation. The enforcement of the rules won for Reed the sobriquet "Czar." With the aid of George Gough, of Chicago, stands convicted of manslaughter for killing George Peck. The jury fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary, but it was considered "surplusage" by the Court, and the sentence will remain indeterminate, unless Attorney General David is given a new trial is granted. If sentence is passed by the Court, then under the law that went into effect July 1, 1895, the prison board will have power to shorten the term at the end of the minimum, one year, or to protract it during life, as Gough's prison behavior determines. Gough was an attendant at the Dunning poor house, and Peck was an insane inmate. The latter was kicked to death by Gough.

Gough Is Convicted.

George Gough, of Chicago, stands convicted of manslaughter for killing George Peck. The jury fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary, but it was considered "surplusage" by the Court, and the sentence will remain indeterminate, unless Attorney General David is given a new trial is granted. If sentence is passed by the Court, then under the law that went into effect July 1, 1895, the prison board will have power to shorten the term at the end of the minimum, one year, or to protract it during life, as Gough's prison behavior determines. Gough was an attendant at the Dunning poor house, and Peck was an insane inmate. The latter was kicked to death by Gough.

Sholto on His Muscle.

Lord Sholto Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, knocked out a high-wayman in one round at San Francisco.

While returning from the theater Lord Sholto was attacked by a young man who demanded money. Douglas fought him with a blow and the footpad ran away.

Chief Justice Fuller III.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, is confined to his bed at Washington, D. C., with a severe cold.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, common growth to green, 2c to 4c per pound.

Indians—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 02c to 04c; corn, No. 1 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, 2c to 4c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 38c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$3.45 to \$4.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

Chicago—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 16c to 20c; eggs, West.

ern.

Victim of Railway Bandits.

At Bucyrus, Kan., two masked men attempted to rob the railroad station. W. A. Gilman, the agent, offered resistance and was shot through the lungs, being mortally wounded.

Fair Heirs Settled.

The San Francisco Examiner says the collaterals heirs of the estate of the late Senator Fair have sold their interest to the children for \$400,000, and agree to abandon all rights guaranteed under the trust clause of the will. The compromise is said to have been effected to give the almost heirs an important advantage in a trial before a jury.

Dolia Stewart Parnell III.

Mrs. Dolia Stewart Parnell, mother of the late Irish leader, is lying dangerously ill in Trinity Hospital, New York. She has been failing since the brutal assault was made upon her at Bordentown, N. J., last spring. Mrs. Parnell had intended to sail for Europe to visit her surviving children.

A. H. Andrews' Failure.

The A. H. Andrews Company of Chicago, manufacturer of fine furniture and office fixtures, and one of the oldest and most extensive in its line in the West, confessed judgment in the Circuit Court

in favor of the Globe National Bank to two notes, aggregating \$25,774. The total indebtedness of the corporation is said to be about \$300,000, of which \$20,000 is owing to the Globe National Bank, \$40,000 to the Union National Bank, and the remainder is distributed among the stockholders of the company, who have loaned money to the corporation, and various merchants in the lines of business with which the company was concerned. It is estimated that the corporation's assets will largely exceed the liabilities and that after all the debts are liquidated the stockholders will still have something left out of the company's property. When the judgment was entered up in the Circuit Court a deputy sheriff took possession of the store and property of the company. The company is said to have been in troubled waters, financially speaking, for some months. Small sales and slow collections are alleged to be the cause of the embarrassments. Several of the stockholders of the company are quite wealthy and during the recent dull business advanced money to the corporation, taking its notes as security. The need for more money, pressing loans were obtained from the banks, and an indebtedness of \$65,000 was incurred; the A. H. Andrews Company has gained the reputation of being one of Chicago's most representative furniture manufacturing firms. The company was organized March 17, 1884, with a capital of \$1,000,000, all of which stock was immediately taken upon its issue.

FLIGHT OF SAID PASHA.

Turkey's Ex-Grand Vizier Seeks Refuge in British Embassy. A dispatch received from Constantinople says that Said Pasha, the President of the Turkish Council of State and former Grand Vizier, has taken refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, believing himself not only to be in danger of arrest, but fearing for his life.

The existence of a Cabinet crisis has long been commented upon, but as a change of Ministry is one of the oldest and most familiar moves of the Sultan to obtain further delay little or no attention has been paid to the matter by the Sultan, who is not dreading assassination at the hands of the Armenians, but standing in great apprehension of being summarily dealt with by the Sultan, who is known to be irritated beyond any previous degree at everything and everybody. Seeing the meshes of the European net drawing closer and closer around him every day, Abdul Hamid is described as being frantic with impotent rage and likely to wreak vengeance upon any or all of his Ministers if he can only muster up courage enough to do so.

FRISCO FIGHTING HARD.

With Western Members, Can Name Republican Convention City. Gen. James S. Clarkson, the national Republican committee man from Iowa and the chairman of the convention, has taken refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, New York's famous campaign orator, Bryan of Nebraska, the "boy orator of the Platte," Springer, of Illinois, and Kilgore, of Texas, Conn., of Indiana, is not in the Congressional parade; like other ex-Congressmen, Borah Wilkins, of Ohio, has prospered in the field of journalism at the capital.

SENATOR ELKINS.

</div

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhaw, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Beneficial to Wounded Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

THE is the most dressy finish for all formal and really elegant garments. The very handsome cloak takes white satin or velvet revers, and the gown that is to have the last touch of style gets it by the addition of facings or finishing of white broadcloth or satin. White heavily embroidered with cashmere colors is added to gowns for any occasion and of all styles. White petticoats and stomachers, white belts, white cuffs and collars, white waistcoats or even the applying of cut-out designs in white seems to give a correctness of effect that is attained by no other color. Black and white seems to be little less popular than it was last winter, and the past two summers, but combinations are of novel sorts. Several of the newest ways of trimming with white are illustrated in these pictures, and there is none prettier than that of the first two sketches, which show the front and back of the same dress. Made of velvet in a brilliant green of the shade at present so fashionable, its skirt is plain, and its jaunty jacket bodice has loose fronts and fitted back, and opens over a vest of shirred white chiffon. White satin lines the velvet fronts, the stock collar being to match, and the loose fronts are arranged in side pleats, three to each side. The back is plain and of bias velvet. Plain or Persian figured satin may be used for the belt. A lace sailor collar is lined with white satin and forms two points in front and back.



WHITE NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL.

eye seems to demand just now about the sleeve is gloriously accomplished.

A popular form of fancy bodice just now is one with big soft sleeves of taffeta, the silk being patterned of chrysanthemums of all colors, their fringe-like petals interlacing in a medley of soft shades. The rest of the bodice is of satin some color to follow the dominant shade in the taffeta, or to "pick up," as the dressmakers say, the brightest touch among the blossoms. This satin is covered by chiffon of another shade found in the general tone of the taffeta. Such a bodice is made with loose front and close back, and if the front is pointed then little coat frills of the taffeta may be added at the back. It may be worn with a plain colored skirt, with a brocade skirt that presents the same general blending of colors, or, of course, the bodice may have its own skirt of the taffeta, the design being blended at the seams so that it seems matched.

Great as the variety of fancy bodices is, it is a simple enough matter to devise "something different"—that is, something that has a novel look to it; but when it comes to securing novelty and beauty at the same time the task is not so easy. Both considerations are attained in marked degree in the bodices shown here in the artist's fourth offering. It is fitted and made of sapphire blue velvet, with slashes in front filled in with puffs of white chiffon that bag at the waist. It has no belt, but must be cut long enough not to pull up. It fastens invisibly at the side, and has a plain stock collar of the white chiffon. The full sleeves with their fitted cuffs are of sky-blue suiting, which is the skirt's material, and a deep collar of white guipure constitutes the only other garniture. Accepting the general scheme of cut and stuffs and following it closely, the colors could be modified to taste, with results that would be entirely acceptable. As a medium for employing the handsome greens that are



GREEN TRIMMED WITH WHITE AND FURRED.

It is bordered with narrow bands of chinchilla, which extend along the edges of the loose fronts.

Other furs may be used for this trimming, but chinchilla is the fur of the season. Its quality is to be judged by the purity of its gray. When its rods are turned aside, the pile should close to the skin, be silky and almost mouse colored. According to the tingeing of yellow the fur loses value. It is a most delicate fur, and is not likely to last long. The skins are very small, and therefore chinchilla is seen to best advantage in triple capes and collars. It goes especially well with green and as green is one of the favorite colors of the season the vogue of chinchilla receives fresh impetus. A little while ago there was no imitation of it, but now a dark fur is on the market that is bleached here and there, grayed and whited, and at a little distance the color effect simulates chinchilla very well.

As has been said above, black and white is still correct, and the only thing needed to make it just all right is to seek some novel expression of it. That being the case, it is impossible to describe an acceptable type, for the different sorts are too varied to permit of combinations that are typical. So a handsome example is shown, which may be safely copied, or may suggest some other novelty of treatment. The black satin bodice is alike in back and front, and is cut long enough to do away with a belt. It looks invisibly at



WHITE FOR ONE; BLACK FOR THE OTHER.

now so much worn, it can hardly be excelled.

In the final picture two more fancy bodices are presented, each with its own distinct characteristics of adornment, and one white, the other black. The white one is at the left in the picture and is made of silk crepon. It fastens invisibly at the side, and is garnished with an arrangement of white batiste and white valenciennes lace that forms a square sailor collar in back with a long point over the shoulders and in front. Then in front there is a wide band in the center of lace insertion and edging and batiste bands. A white satin belt and white stock collar complete the garniture, but for variety, colored ribbon can be substituted if it is desired.

Black satin is used for the other bodice, and is covered with accordion-pleated black chiffon that is bloused in front and plain in back. Along the center of the front extends a band of jet galloon bordered on each side with spangled lace, and the same trimming, together with black satin drapery, ornaments the full sleeves, which are of the same stuff as the skirt—figured black lace. The stock collar of galloon and lace has a frilling of soft white chiffon and lace and is open in front. A black satin belt confines the waist.

Copyright, 1865.

A Difficult Requirement.

The curious effect that may be produced by a very small transposition of words and ideas is illustrated by this "mixed" instruction, recently given by an officer at drill to a company of men:

"When I give the command, 'Halt!' you will bring the foot which is on the ground to the side of the one which is in the air, and remain motionless!"

"I wonder," said the man who had been out for the evening, "why some bright women marry such insignificant husbands?" "William," she said, admiringly, "you are really too modest; you nearly do yourself an injustice."—Washington Star.

No stiffening is now being put in the new gowns' sleeves, but there are yards and yards of cloth expended. A frequent device is the shirring of the stuff close to the shoulder, so that there is

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Medical Men the Subject of Inquiry—The Jackson Prison Rioters—Insurance Commission Rescinds Its Action—Council War On at Detroit.

Suspicious of the Doctors.

Attorney General Moloney of Illinois has not yet favored the Michigan State Board of Health with a reply to his letter of three weeks ago asking as to the standing of the Illinois Health Institution of Chicago, which, it is alleged, is flooding Michigan with doctors. The receipt of a letter from the health officer of a small Michigan city where six of these doctors are officially reported to be doing the bulk of the doctoring prompted Secretary Baker to address another letter to Mr. Moloney urging that a reply be made to his former letter.

Banks and Express Company Out.

It looks now as if it will be war to the knife between the Detroit banks and the express companies, owing to the latter persisting in keeping up their high rate of charges for carrying currency. The banks intend to get even with the companies, and hereafter no express money orders will be put through the clearing house. It is currently reported that every bank will send its messenger to the office and demand cash. Some of them will demand that each order be cashed separately, and at least one banker says he will send a notary to protest orders not paid on the spot. The express companies, however, are on the watch and will try to checkmate the wily bankers.

The American Express Company secured 11,000 silver dollars and enough more silver dollars in Chicago to make 21,000 in all, and now it declares when the banks start their fun they will also be in it. The intention is to pay off all the bank messengers in silver dollars, and express officials are already chiching at the thought of messengers returning to their banks loaded down with silver coin.

Jackson Convicts to Be Punished.

The examination of Convicts Huntley, Boot and Curley, the leaders in the riot at the Jackson State prison Tuesday, was finished. Complaints for assault with intent to murder Deputy Warden Northrup will be made against two other convicts, Maloney and O'Neill. E. Brunk, head of the Brunk Shirt Company, in whose factory the riot occurred, has threatened, it is said, to remove his factory from the prison unless satisfactory protection is guaranteed to his free men. The factory employs 30 men, and the prison management is loath to set it removed. The prison management generally censure the last Legislature for not appropriating \$10,000 asked for the erection of a ward for incorrigible convicts, which might have prevented the recent insurrection.

Eighty Per Cent. Riders Won't Go.

The Michigan insurance policy commission rescinded its action of August last whereby the 80 per cent. rule added to the Michigan State Fire Policy were adopted. After hearing both sides of the question argued at a rehearing and carefully investigating the matter, the commissioners are of the unanimous opinion that the riders are an evasion of the law of 1855, which prohibits companies from restricting their liabilities in any way.

Short State Items.

A caribou was shot near Pinckney, the first in many years.

Croswell, with 800 souls, can boast of five old maid by the name of Maggie.

The Port Huron ladies who gave a burk cork entertainment cleared \$300.

A Spring Arbor mother has just had her bad young son sent to jail for swearing.

Muskegon druggists are forming a combine to prevent cutting of the prices of patent medicines.

John J. Klopfenstein and Miss Mary Agnes Gross, prominent society people, were married at Benton Harbor.

There are now 1,151 patients at the Kalamazoo asylum. The record was broken a few days ago, with 1,185.

The Sun Life Insurance Company, of Montreal, has been licensed to do business in Michigan by Insurance Commissioner Giddings.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Addison, thinks New Baltimore is the modern Gomorrah. He labored there three weeks without, it is alleged, converting a single sinner.

The Eastern Michigan asylum authorities have purchased the 80-acre farm of George Seeley, making 450 acres now worked by patients and employees.

Amos Toussaint, of Bay City, was knocked down and robbed of \$650 while walking on a Saginaw street. He bled profusely from a terrific blow over the right eye. The alleged robber, Ambrose Coyle, was caught by the police.

A letter addressed to "Grandm'm" Hastings, Mich., reached its destination all right. It seems it came from a Colorado town; the postmaster studied till he bethought himself of a family with relatives in that town, and the letter was delivered.

Henry Beeringer, brother of Isaac Beeringer, the wealthy Saginaw lumberman, was crushed to death by a load of lumber at Panther, W. Va. He had been in charge of mills belonging to his brother at Tawas City and Saginaw and later in charge of Nester estate mills at Baraga.

Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Benton Harbor to an alarming extent. Several country schools are closed. Forty cases have been reported within two weeks, with six deaths. Hydrogen peroxide spray is used successfully in treatment.

The Lapeer asylum for the feeble-minded is badly handicapped by lack of means to set the inmates at work. Some of the big boys have so much time on their hands that they make nuisances of themselves while their mental improvement is greatly retarded.

Black satin is used for the other bodice, and is covered with accordion-pleated black chiffon that is bloused in front and plain in back. Along the center of the front extends a band of jet galloon bordered on each side with spangled lace, and the same trimming, together with black satin drapery, ornaments the full sleeves, which are of the same stuff as the skirt—figured black lace. The stock collar of galloon and lace has a frilling of soft white chiffon and lace and is open in front. A black satin belt confines the waist.

Copyright, 1865.

A Difficult Requirement.

The curious effect that may be produced by a very small transposition of words and ideas is illustrated by this "mixed" instruction, recently given by an officer at drill to a company of men:

"When I give the command, 'Halt!' you will bring the foot which is on the ground to the side of the one which is in the air, and remain motionless!"

"I wonder," said the man who had been out for the evening, "why some bright women marry such insignificant husbands?" "William," she said, admiringly, "you are really too modest; you nearly do yourself an injustice."—Washington Star.

William Wallace, a resident of Battle Creek since 1843, died, aged 88. He was postmaster from 1871 to 1883.

Over 600 men employed at the Cornelia coal mines, near Ossisko, struck on account of a reduction in wages.

Bay Port, in Huron County, will have a bank, which will be operated by the Bay Port Mercantile Company.

Scarecrows for the Chicago wreck raised an anchor which proved to be from the schooner Thomas A. Bradley, which founders off St. Joseph in 1856.

The Rapid Transit Railroad now building between Saginaw and Bay City has been sold to a syndicate of New York capitalists and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Wheat is either scarce around Pinckney or else the farmers are holding it rather close, for the local miller is offering 2 cents above the market price for any amount of the cereal.

Bad Axe has no woman's crusade, but on Sunday evening after church the marshal, accompanied by several prominent church members, proceeded to one of the saloons. They found the bar open and several persons there. The proprietor was mugged.

Omar F. Neff, the Ann Arbor student who is under heavy bond in Elkhart County, Ind., for forgery, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against Merrill T. Wilson, secretary of the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association, who caused his arrest.

James Chittenden of Manchester, N. H., is in Adam, trying to recover a war relic, which he considers beyond price. It was a head-glass he found when, badly wounded, he was crawling off the field at Gettysburg. He accuses a Fairfield man of stealing the relic.

Mrs. Minnie Colyer, of Ann Arbor, has become insane over religion, and will be sent to the asylum. Soon after the Detroit M. E. conference, in September, she began to act queerly. She would sit up till late at night, reading her Bible, but violence was shown till Thanksgiving Day, when she drove some of her neighbors out of the house, telling them they were too sinful to remain in her company. On the whole family on their knees, with the lady, who was praying and exhorting them by turns. When they attempted to rise she would push them down on their knees again. She was finally locked up.

There are some wily farmers around Ossisko. A New Haven Township man sold a load of hay to A. L. Northway, who deputized an employee to see about its delivery. Judge of his surprise when, just as the barn was reached, a man crawled out of the hay and made his escape. When the farmer called for his pay he was asked the weight of the man he had covered up. At first he appeared innocent, but finally wailed, and acknowledged that since hay was selling so high he had adopted this scheme to help pay expenses. The weight of the extra man was estimated at 1,000 pounds, and a check drawn for the load, less that amount, was handed the wily farmer.

Old Gibley knew what he was doing when he drew that fool contract. If I hadn't been on the log I wouldn't have gone to work. Let's climb that old mountain and see how the sun works up here in Colorado." So the sinking sun that night found our two punchers on the loftiest peak, prepared to make observations. Sim got on the western slope and was to report the setting to Ru, who occupied the opposite side of the summit. Just as the upper edge of the fiery orb cut the horizon Sim warned his fellow, with "There she goes," and received the depressing response of, "Yes, and here she comes, by thunder," pointing to the first crack of dawn in the East.—Denver Field and Farm.

Divorced but Take Lunch Together.

Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, and her husband, ex-King Francisco, demonstrated the other day that such a little thing as a divorce should not keep unseparated couples from being polite, and even friendly, to each other. This royal pair have been divorced for many a year, and the testimony they gave about each other at the time of the divorce was the kind referred to by the press as "unfit for publication." Nevertheless, Isabella celebrated the anniversary of her marriage the other day, and, even before they revealed themselves fully to each other, these two heart comrades were holding happy converse in the field. Changing slightly the figure, there is a language of the heart which affection interprets, and in the life of earth and the swift speech of the mart we have opportunities to send messages heavenward. Yes, all words and arrows are for the bringing in of his kingdom in all hearts... But speech is not always to be thus in parables nor intercourse at a distance. Presently David and Jonathan are together and their love overflows. Well, something so sweet overflowed, that should be fulfilled for us and in us, and we shall joy together as kings and priests unto God in fields of elysian.

Illustrations.

Love is the uppermost and prevailing thought in any suggestion of David and Jonathan, love and loyalty. A love that constrains us and holds us true. It is beautiful to see Jonathan continuing on in his love for David, although he knew that David's exaltation meant, in a sense, his own abasement. It was unselfish, self-forgetting love, constant love. It has its highest illustration and its crown in the character of Christ, who for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be made rich, and who loved men still even when they were putting him upon the cross. That is a wonderful expression at John 13:1: "Having loved his own, he loved them into the end." We have written back of it in our own Bible a ring or circle. It is the ring of the sons of men dishonored and disowned at the nuptial court of Saul. His conversation with the lad was very truly over his head. It was directed to David, hiding there. He spoke indeed in parables, that, hearing, the boy might hear and might not understand. But David, the man of his heart, understood, and even before they revealed themselves fully to each other, these two heart comrades were holding happy converse in the field.

Changing slightly the figure, there is a language of the heart which affection interprets, and in the life of earth and the swift speech of the mart we have opportunities to send messages heavenward. Yes, all words and arrows are for the bringing in of his kingdom in all hearts... But speech is not always to be thus in parables nor intercourse at a distance. Presently David and Jonathan are together and their love overflows. Well, something so sweet overflowed, that should be fulfilled for us and in us, and we shall joy together as kings and priests unto God in fields of elysian.

Fish that Climb Trees.

There is a fish named the climbing perch found in India, the Malabar Archipelago and other parts of the East Indies, which is able to live out of water, and even with the aid of the spines its gills and fins, to ascend a tree. A matter of great importance to physiologists is the fact that it can be officially invited to her table. The process of nobilitate would, according to precedent and usage, be as follows: His Majesty allows the apothecary, after buying a barony, to assume the historical title it bears. The principalcy of Almehackin, which its sovereign prince, Jack Churchill, ceded to the crown of Bavaria after a long tenure, for cash, is in the market, and the King of Bavaria, holding it still, as sovereign and landed proprietor at the same time, will be only too willing to sell it. Of course he could not part with the sovereignty, the German Constitution forbids that, but all the feudal privileges, the right to sit in the Bavarian House of Lords, the right to administer justice in the lower courts, to appoint persons and school teachers, etc., etc., could be had at a fair price.

NOT EIGHT-HOUR MEN.

Two Cow Punchers Whose Contract Kept Them a Long Time on Duty.

Sim Whackup and Ru Hacketon were two cow punchers employed by old man Gibley, and a clause in their contract specified the hours of labor to be from sunup to sundown. Way up in the lofty mountain park ranged the beefsteaks of old man Gibley, cutting the rank grasses and piling on pounds of fat for the benefit of Armour. Sim and Ru were close-herding the steers, and sat in the saddle from dawn till dusk masticating plug tobacco and bawling their lot in life. "I'm no calamity howler," said Sim, "but it does seem to me that the days up here are uncommon long. They 'pear a heap longer than down in Texas, and peculiar, too. The nights are a heap shorter. What's the matter with this year no 'count country, anyhow? Seems like a fellow don't mor'n slide outen the saddle 'fore he's crawl' n' onto the bronk again. Long ez I did live I never see such days for breadth and stayin' qualities."

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Now, gentlemen of the majority in Congress, play politics from the republican standpoint!

Grover will find out that he will have this Congress on his neck, instead of on his hands.

With an official plurality of 26,000 in New Jersey for the Republicans, that State begins to look like a Republican stronghold.

Senator Hill, of New York, started out on a lecturing tour in the Northwest, but the people did not care to hear him and he canceled all his engagements and returned home.

Postmaster General Wilson must view with great satisfaction the 10,000,000 deficit in the post-office department, as it is a sign of prosperity according to President Cleveland and other democratic leaders.

The public debt for November increased \$2,046,500. This is very much better than it has been, but still it shows where democratic "economy and reform," with "free trade and lower prices," are leading us.—Alpena Pioneer.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Two Lives Saved. Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida st., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial-bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Cleveland's message is the longest spinning of the shortest story in current politics. He could have told it all by simply saying that the democratic party has proved to be incapable of running the government.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The London Times wants the democrats to rally around Cleveland in 1896. But the democrats do not seem to be able to rally around anybody in sufficient numbers to cause the country any alarm.—N. Y. Press.

In the last five months France has bought from us \$6,000,000 less and sold us \$12,000,000 more than in the corresponding months last year. We are getting hold of the markets of the world, but it is by the hot end.—Globe Democrat.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, in an interview with the Springfield Journal, said: "For a great many years the Democratic party has practically stood for no definite principle, and we have seemed to be doing business under what was a sort of political pretense."

The next encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as fixed by the council of administration, will be held Sept. 1st, to 4th, of next year. The naval parade will occur on the opening day, and on the 2nd, the grand parade of the veterans, and it is likely to be the last.

If the present administration has not vindicated "protection to American industries," nothing can do it. As an object lesson, President Cleveland's second term is phenomenal, and a man would have to be blind and deaf not to see and hear it, and worse than dumb not to make remarks in regard to it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

Senator Frye points out that the opening of the Nicaragua Canal would place us as near Hong Kong as England, 1200 miles nearer all the northern ports of China, than she, 1900 miles nearer Japan, and 1000 miles nearer Australia. Furthermore, the time between New York and San Francisco by steamer would be reduced about one-half, with a large reduction in freight charges. These considerations seem to him sufficient to justify our Government in giving all possible encouragement to the enterprise.—Globe Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland says that the McKinley bill was "inefficient for the purpose of revenue."

It produced a surplus from the day of its passage to the day when he and his party secured power on the threat to repeat it.

He says that it "curtailed our trade relations."

Never, before or since, have we had such a volume of trade as during the life of the McKinley law.

He says that it "impeded our entrance to the markets of the world."

Our exports under the McKinley law were greater than they had ever been before, or than they have been since.

Is a man privileged to bear false witness because he is President? Is he not under the highest bond that can be given to be truthful and fair?—N. Y. Press.

Alpena will have what she has long needed—a railroad to the west in the near future. At least, that is the way it looks at present. The road will be the Lewiston, Hillman & Alpena Railway, and the people of Montmorency county are taking a deep interest in the enterprise, and it looks as though it was a go sure.

The plan is to build a line from Lewiston to Alpena, to connect with the Michigan Central at the former point. The Lewiston branch of the Central runs from Grayling to Lewiston in the southwest corner of Montmorency county, distance of about 24 miles, the road being well built, and a permanent line.

A preliminary meeting to form a company to build the road was held this week at Hillman. The meeting was well attended and such prominent citizens as Robert Rae, Herman Besser, Jas. F. Witze, W. F. Devlin and E. J. Putnam and others of Hillman, and The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., Swan Peterson, Thomas Sheridan and others of Lewiston subscribed as stockholders of the new road. The proposed route is almost straight East from Lewiston, going several miles south of Atlanta. The road will cross Hunt and Gilchrist creeks, following the valley of the latter to the main river, then to Hillman, and then almost straight to Alpena, running between the Wilson road and the river. The distance is between fifty and sixty miles, and the country is rich in farming land, hardwood timber, etc.—Alpena Pioneer.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Mr. Cleveland this week sent for Speaker Reed, and the two held a lengthy conference. It is not positively known that the subject of this conference was the Monroe doctrine, but it is believed that it was, and that Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Reed in order to ascertain just where the Republicans stood, and to arrange as to how the matter should be dealt with by Congress. As soon as England's answer is received, it will be sent to Congress, accompanied by a special message from the President, and if it be of the nature expected England would just as well prepare to choose between backing down and fighting, for in the present humor of Congress she will be allowed no alternative.

Mr. Cleveland's message, so far as it related to financial matters, had just as well never been written, as there isn't the slightest probability that Congress will even consider the retirement of the greenback at this time. His ignoring of the Treasury deficit, in order to escape recommending legislation for increasing the revenue, was plainly done for the purpose of throwing the responsibility of amending the tariff laws upon the Republicans. The republican party has never shirked a responsibility, and will not do so. Congress will provide in its own way the money needed by the government, and leave the responsibility of accepting or vetoing that legislation upon Mr. Cleveland.

The republican Senators have held several conferences since Congress met, to deal with the question of reorganizing the Senate, and, although no programme has actually been agreed upon, there is little doubt, that the Republicans will in due time reorganize the Senate. There are not enough Republicans to make a majority, but it is believed that the Populist senators, who have agreed to vote together for a time on the organization question, will eventually divide, and that enough of them will vote with the Republicans to make a majority, but no inducements will be offered them to do so.

Among the flood of bills introduced in the House this week, was one presented by Representative Johnson, of California, which ought to become a law. It provides for the amending of the naturalization laws, so that no alien shall become a citizen, who has not for five years preceding his application resided within the United States, and who can not read, write and speak the English language.

The application of Senator-elect Dupont of Delaware, for the seat in the Senate to which he was elected, has been referred to the Senate election committee, and there is little doubt about his getting the seat. He has a clear case.

Speaker Reed has not announced the House committees, and until he does the House will probably only sit two days a week, as it did this week, unless there shall be some special reason for changing the program. Mr. Reed has not set any date, but the impression prevails that the committees will be announced some time next week, or at the latest within ten days.

Only two short years ago the Democrats had 225 members in Congress. The Republicans now have 250 members, and if the congressional elections had taken place last November, they would have had over 300.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1895.

There has been much talk of war with England, but now for the first time in many years there is actual probability of such a war. In fact, unless the situation is misunderstood in Washington, there has got to be a fight or a back down, and it is certain that even if the administration wished to back down that Congress will not allow it to do so. The Monroe doctrine has always been believed in by the republican party, and the Republicans in Congress can not only be depended upon to stand by the administration in maintaining that doctrine, but to force it to maintain it, if such a course be necessary. The only portion of Mr. Cleveland's message that struck a responsive cord in Congress, was that clause dealing with the communication sent to the British government last July, demanding a specific answer as to whether it proposed to submit to arbitration the disputed boundary lines between British Guiana and Venezuela, and giving notice that this government would not allow England to forcibly take any territory claimed by Venezuela. England has answered that demand, and although the full text of that answer has not been received—it is now on the way by mail—it is understood that it contains a more or less positive refusal to arbitrate the dispute. Should that understanding prove correct, there is nothing left but to inform England that the United States will not allow her to steal Venezuela's territory, and in order to give that information force, it is probable that it will be sent by Congress, which alone has power to declare war, in the shape of a joint resolution.

Mr. Cleveland this week sent for Speaker Reed, and the two held a lengthy conference. It is not positively known that the subject of this conference was the Monroe doctrine, but it is believed that it was, and that Mr. Cleveland sent for Mr. Reed in order to ascertain just where the Republicans stood, and to arrange as to how the matter should be dealt with by Congress. As soon as England's answer is received, it will be sent to Congress, accompanied by a special message from the President, and if it be of the nature expected England would just as well prepare to choose between backing down and fighting, for in the present humor of Congress she will be allowed no alternative.

Mr. Cleveland's message, so far as it related to financial matters, had just as well never been written, as there isn't the slightest probability that Congress will even consider the retirement of the greenback at this time. His ignoring of the Treasury deficit, in order to escape recommending legislation for increasing the revenue, was plainly done for the purpose of throwing the responsibility of amending the tariff laws upon the Republicans. The republican party has never shirked a responsibility, and will not do so. Congress will provide in its own way the money needed by the government, and leave the responsibility of accepting or vetoing that legislation upon Mr. Cleveland.

The republican Senators have held several conferences since Congress met, to deal with the question of reorganizing the Senate, and, although no programme has actually been agreed upon, there is little doubt, that the Republicans will in due time reorganize the Senate. There are not enough Republicans to make a majority, but it is believed that the Populist senators, who have agreed to vote together for a time on the organization question, will eventually divide, and that enough of them will vote with the Republicans to make a majority, but no inducements will be offered them to do so.

Among the flood of bills introduced in the House this week, was one presented by Representative Johnson, of California, which ought to become a law. It provides for the amending of the naturalization laws, so that no alien shall become a citizen, who has not for five years preceding his application resided within the United States, and who can not read, write and speak the English language.

The application of Senator-elect Dupont of Delaware, for the seat in the Senate to which he was elected, has been referred to the Senate election committee, and there is little doubt about his getting the seat. He has a clear case.

Speaker Reed has not announced the House committees, and until he does the House will probably only sit two days a week, as it did this week, unless there shall be some special reason for changing the program. Mr. Reed has not set any date, but the impression prevails that the committees will be announced some time next week, or at the latest within ten days.

Only two short years ago the Democrats had 225 members in Congress. The Republicans now have 250 members, and if the congressional elections had taken place last November, they would have had over 300.

For Bilious Headache

"I tried a good many remedies for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a long time, but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—C. A. Hutchings, East Auburn, Me.

Medal And Diploma At World's Fair.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding Membership and Official Correspondents.

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Correspondence and money sent to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send, postpaid, a stamp for a sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 136 West 23d Street, New York.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO?



CLAGGETTS.

After SHOES for MYSELF and FAMILY.

His Celebrated \$2.00 Shoes for Gents and Ladies, CAN'T BE BEAT.

Men's FELT SOLE, and Ladies' WOOL LINED, are now in.

Also a full line of RUBBERS and OVERSHOES for Everybody. Don't forget the place.

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A. KRAUS.

DEALER IN

STOVES, muniti-

Stove Zinks

Oil Cloth, Tin

Ware, Rifles,

Shot Guns,

Fishing Tack-

le, and all

kinds of Am-

munition.

Detroit Red

Seal Paints,

Oils, Varnish,

Shellac, Brush-

es, &c., &c.

Also a full line of

Peninsular & Bement Cook & Heating Stoves.

Gasoline and Oil Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty. Cutlery, and every-

thing in the line of Hardware, at right prices.

Examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League

is a national organization advocating

"Protection to American Labor and

Industry" as explained by its constitu-

tion, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect

American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall

adequately secure American industrial products

against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private

profits in connection with the organiza-

tion and it is sustained by membersh-

ips, contributions and the distribution of its

publications.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

STALEY UNDERWEAR.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

STALEY'S WESTERN MADE

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

STALEY'S WESTERN MADE

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

STALEY'S WESTERN MADE

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895

LOCAL ITEMS

New Flgs at Claggett's.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest township, was in town last week.

See R. Meyer's advertisement in another column.

J. K. Wright, Esq., was in Lewiston, one day last week.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town one day last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wight's restaurant.

F. E. Hosell, of Blaine Tp., was in town, Monday.

Buy your Underwear of Saling, Hanson & Co.

A. H. Anns and J. E. Anns, of Beaver Creek, were in town, Tuesday.

For Harness of quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

John Punch, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday.

Combination Shoe Blacking Stands, 49 cts., at Rosenthal's.

J. E. Anns, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday.

Go and get bargains in Shoes at the store of S. H. & Co.

Will Wooddell has resumed his place in the M. C. freight office.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

BORN—On Tuesday, to Mr. and Mrs. Bushaw, a daughter.

Export Flour was awarded the first prize and a gold medal, at the Atlanta Exposition. Claggett sells it.

There is a case of Measles reported at R. Meyers.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

Alpena county spent \$80,000 in improving its roads, during the present year.

Read Joe Rosenthal's notice to his customers.

Mrs. Thomas Wakeley, of Grove, was in town last Saturday, shopping and calling on friends.

Go to Claggett's for pure Lard, Cottolene and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Miss Rose Watton has opened a restaurant at Lapeer, in place of a laundry, heretofore conducted by her.

Claggett can show you the best line of Canned Goods in the city; all new, this season.

It is rumored that Carl Mickelson will soon accept a position with a large firm in Buffalo, N. Y.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition and sporting goods, go to Albert Kraus.

Remember the Fair this afternoon and lunch this evening, at the Conner building.

Read Joe Rosenthal's notice to his customers.

Hay thieves are busy about Atlanta, and the scarcity of that article has brought the fact to light.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Tea. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

BORN—Wednesday, Dec. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Knight, a daughter.

Claggett has 24 pair of Ladies \$2.00 Shoes; he will sell for \$1.00. See a pair, before they are all gone.

Theodore Odell was in town Tuesday. He now lives on the L. E. Parker place in Grayling township.

Claggett can save you money on Dry Goods; just try him, and see the bargains he has to offer.

Miss Cassie Bates is home from her very successful school in Maple Forest, which closed last week.

Whoever holds No. 41, on the Sofa Spread, dispensed of by Mrs. Oaks, is the lucky winner and they are requested to call and take it away.

Creamery Butter, and Cream Cheese, at the store of Saling, Hanson & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 14th, at the usual hour. Election of officers.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Manding Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

Five hundred and sixty deer licenses were issued to Emmett county residents, and about 15 deer were killed.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

A baby boy came to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Croteau, at the cheap store last Sunday. There is nothing cheap about the boy.

The Maccabee Tent in Grayling will have to be enlarged, if recruits keep coming in as they have for the last month. It is a good institution.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

J. B. Weeks, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday, and was celebrating the anniversary of the battle of "Cow Run."

S. H. & Co. offer your choice of Boys Caps for only 50 cents.

Grayling Lodge F. and A. M. will elect officers on the evening of Dec. 26th, and all members are urged to attend, if possible.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour. Election of officers.

P. W. Stephan and his son, Henry, of Grove, were in town last Monday. Mr. S. has faith in the future life of the AVALANCHE, as he paid his subscription to October '97.

Great Bargains in Ladies Shoes, at S. H. & Co.

Bay county voted by a large majority to issue bonds for \$115,000 to cover the judgment recently covered by the State.

Township treasurer Kellogg, of the township of Ball, was in town Monday, looking after delinquents who are inclined to slip off the Pine without paying their taxes.

A telegram of the 9th, to the Detroit Tribune, from Roscommon, states that R. C. Huntley and N. T. McDonald of that county, had been arrested for forging Nestor township orders.

The Epworth League have engaged Rev. H. W. Hicks, to deliver a lecture in the M. E. church, Wednesday Evening, the 15th. Subject—"Character." Everybody should hear this lecture.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co.'s. Don't miss it.

Rev. H. W. Hicks, who will lecture here on next Wednesday evening, is well known by many of our citizens. He is highly recommended as a lecturer. If you enjoy a good lecture, go and hear him. Music by the League choir. Admission 15 cents.

Mrs. Carrie Faxon, of Bay City; a prominent member of the W.C.T.U. and a gifted speaker, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," in the M. E. church, this Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

All members of the W. R. C. are expected to furnish a handkerchief or apron for their sale on the 20th. All orders of handkerchiefs, aprons, etc., by friends of the Corps, will be thankfully received.

Use Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens. For sale by Saling, Hanson & Co.

The house on S. McIntyre's home stead, on Sec. 36, in this township, occupied by Mr. Wylie, was destroyed by fire a few days since which caught from the stovepipe. We have not learned the particulars of loss.

E. R. McFarland, a former resident of Maple Forest, made us a pleasant call, Monday. He is digging wells in Otsego, Cheboygan and Emmett counties, often reaching a depth of two hundred feet.

A. H. Marsh has retired from the firm of Bates, Marsh & Co., which will continue under the style of Bates & Co., prepared as in the past to give better bargains than any other grocery in town.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold a fair in the Connor building, Dec. 12th and 13th, and will serve a 10c lunch on the evening of the 12th. All are cordially invited.

S. H. & Co. offer \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies Shoes for \$2.00. This reduction is made on account of closing out the stock.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

R. Deckrow put down a tubular well for Saling, Hanson & Co., at one of their camps, last week under difficulties. The weather was so cold he had to use boiling water in the sand pump, but he got there, just the same.

The Women's Relief Corps, No. 162 of Grayling, will give a State Handkerchief and Apron Sale, and a Ten Cent Lunch, on Friday evening, Dec. 20th, in their hall. We cordially invite all to come and buy, and have a good time.

REBECCA WIGHT, Secretary.

The supper and social given by the title class of the Presbyterian Church, last Friday evening, was a very pleasant affair and gave them a good start toward the expenses for their Christmas tree.

Henry Stephan and Bro's have several trout streams well stocked with trout, and will hatch 40,000 fry this season, for sale to private parties for propagation. They have one order now from Alpena from a gentleman who is stocking a private pond.

Operations at the fish hatching station on the AuSable, at Stephan's, closed, the 15th. Seven thousand Trout were caught with hook and nets which yielded 400,000 eggs. The fish were returned to the stream and the spawn shipped to Northville.

One thing the beautiful snow has done. It has covered up the holes in our walks, but they are there yet and as a consequence the walks cannot be plowed this winter.—Ros. News. Same condition of things here.

County clerk Hartwick was in Gaylord last week, at a meeting of the clerks of Northern Michigan, to take action regarding the fees for issuing licenses under the game law. We understand that in their opinion they are entitled to the fee for their labor.

A letter from I. Ochs locates them at Manchester, Va. They like the place and say the weather is elegant. They have not decided to locate there permanently but will remain a year and look around. The journey was a tiresome one and took us even weeks.—Ros. News.

It is singular that people can not be brought to a realization of the fact that space in the columns of a newspaper is as valuable stock as merchandise on the shelves of a dry goods, store or grocery, yet when come in and expect a newspaper to give gratuitous an amount they would not think of demanding from a drygoods merchant or grocery.

The Epworth League have engaged Rev. H. W. Hicks, to deliver a lecture in the M. E. church, Wednesday Evening, the 15th. Subject—"Character." Everybody should hear this lecture.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co.'s. Don't miss it.

Rev. H. W. Hicks, who will lecture here on next Wednesday evening, is well known by many of our citizens. He is highly recommended as a lecturer. If you enjoy a good lecture, go and hear him. Music by the League choir. Admission 15 cents.

The end has not yet been reached in the resignation of Chester Leline as treasurer of South Branch. It appears, that while acting as treasurer, Mr. Leline paid school orders to the amount of \$82, which had been accepted and received for by the proper school officers, and when Mr. Leline went to settle with the board, he turned in the receipts. Supervisor Head did not propose to have it that way, and when the order was reached put it in his pocket, saying he had instructions from the school board to do so, and wanted Leline to pay the money over to his successor. This Leline refuses to do, and the result will be that the township will be put to the expense of a law suit. Mr. Leline has secured legal advice, and from what we can learn it looks as though Mr. Head was destined to get it where the chicken got the ax.—Ros. News.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

We clip the following from the Cheboygan Tribune: "Thanksgiving was a lovely day, and the services at the church were well attended. There was a large congregation present at the union services at the Congregational church, where the Methodists and Baptists joined with that church in the observance of the day. Rev. Taylor, of the M. E. Church, preached a very instructive and interesting sermon, his text being: 'He hath not dealt so with any other people.' He spoke of the many privileges this country enjoyed and said he doubted that any, that could not be happy in this nation, where so many privileges were to be enjoyed could be happy in heaven. This was a nation where all could worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. It would be a great misfortune if we were ruled by a king who should issue an edict that all should worship according to the tenets of the Methodist church. This was a nation where all could worship according to the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, under a penalty of death or banishment, and it would be equally as unfortunate if ruled by a king, who should demand that all worship according to the tenets of the Methodist church. This was a country founded upon liberty to all, where all denominations, whether Protestant or Catholic, could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, with none to molest or make them afraid."

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

DEMAREST'S COTTON PAPER PATTERNS are the most complete in the market. They are of any size, and are now being sold at 25 cents each. In each copy of the Magazine is printed an exquisite reproduction in colors of some of the most beautiful and artistic designs, and are numerous in number, and are well worth the price of the patterns is considered, the subscriber actually gets.

DEMAREST'S Magazine Free. And when a magazine is free, it will be more brilliant than ever before. New methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some of the most beautiful and artistic designs, and are numerous in number, and are well worth the price of the patterns is considered, the subscriber actually gets.

DEMAREST'S Magazine Free. And when a magazine is free, it will be more brilliant than ever before. New methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some of the most beautiful and artistic designs, and are numerous in number, and are well worth the price of the patterns is considered, the subscriber actually gets.

DEMAREST'S Magazine Free. And when a magazine is free, it will be more brilliant than ever before. New methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some of the most beautiful and artistic designs, and are numerous in number, and are well worth the price of the patterns is considered, the subscriber actually gets.

The Magazine one year for \$2.00.

Over 200 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 25 cents. Sample copy with pattern coupon sent for 10c.

DEMAREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A LIBERAL OFFER—ONLY \$2.00 A YEAR

For THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

—AND—

DEMESTH'S FAMILY MAGAZINE

Send your subscription to this office.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Tee.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Nov. 10, 1895.

Cleveland. Wilber Mager, Mrs. Ganthner, Jos. Rodenbo, John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Wood for Sale.

I have a large quantity of Hardwood for sale, at \$1.25 per cord, delivered. PHILLIP MOSHER, Dec. 12, 1895.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of Grayling Township, that I will be in my office, in the Exchange Bank, every Friday Evening, for the purpose of collecting taxes.

JOHN STALEY, Township Treasurer.

Stray Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have taken up two stray oxen. They are of a red color, with long horns. One has a white spot in face. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

SALLING HANSON & CO.

dec5—3w

AGENTS WANTED.—John Sherman's Book.

Everybody wants this great work by America's greatest living statesman.

FOR FIGHTING FIRES.

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN STEAM ENGINE.

A Quaint English Concern, and an Antiquated German Contrivance that Worked on Rockers Like a Cradle—Screwing Water Through a Squirt.

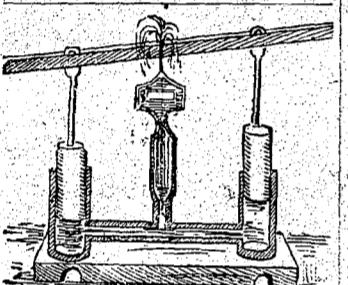
Some Very Early Devices. Probably no other natural force or element has caused more destruction than fire. Although various extinguishing agents are, and have been, used, water has always been and will continue for some time to be the principal, simplest and most easily applicable cure for a conflagration of any magnitude.

Among the earliest apparatus for applying water to fires was a large squirt or syringe, consisting of a tube, filled with water from a tub, which was rapidly ejected by means of a plunger operated by hand. This, in various forms, continued in use for a long time. What is, perhaps, the oldest known fire engine for pumping water is mentioned in the *Spirituosa of Hero*, about 150 B.C. From the description there given this engine had two single-acting pumps, the plungers of which were worked by a single beam, pivoted between the two. The streams united in a single discharge pipe, passing up a trunk in which was an air chamber, and out at a nozzle which could be turned in any direction. This description might stand for a great many forms of hand fire engines used even to the present day.

Something like the more modern fire engine appears to have been brought out in the sixteenth century, and is described as a "water syringe." This was mounted on wheels and was worked by levers. Fire engines of this kind were apparently much used in Germany. In England, during the latter part of the sixteenth century, large brass syringes were employed, holding several quarts of water, and operated by three men, two holding the syringe at each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other, and the third operating the plunger. After having discharged the water, the syringe was refilled from a cistern or a well near the fire, or from buckets. Later these water squirts were fitted to portable cisterns or tanks.

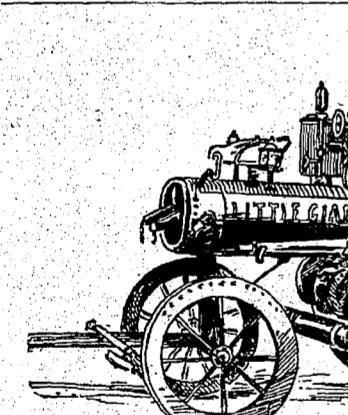
The First Engine.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century a portable fire engine, with a double cylinder pump, mounted on a



OLDEST KNOWN FIRE ENGINE. cistern or tank, from which water was drawn, was introduced in England by Newsham. This engine was, in many respects, similar to the modern hand fire engine, and continued in use in England up to 1832. The improved Newsham engine was operated by side rods, and for the portable cistern a suction pipe was eventually substituted. Single cylinder portable fire pumps were also used in France and Germany about this time.

The Newsham engine was, perhaps, the first successful fire engine, and really was the pioneer of the modern, manually operated engine. The pumps were of various sizes and designs, and were, in most cases, operated by levers. Various forms of engines, similar to the Newsham engine, continued in use as late as 1850. Even to-day hand engines are employed to quite some extent in the smaller towns and villages. Stationary steam fire pumps were in use long before the portable steam fire engine made its appearance. About

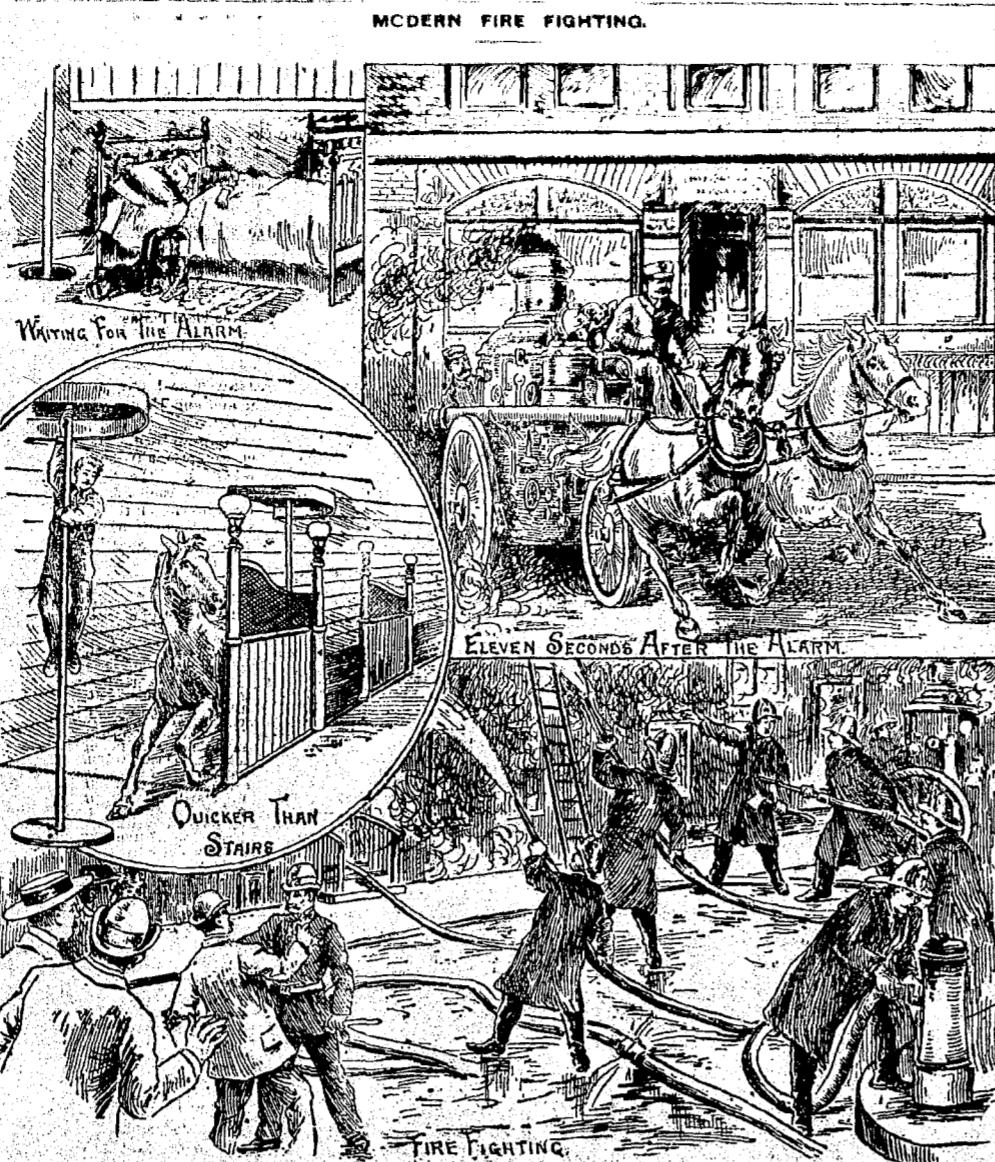


THE FIRST ENGINE TO RESPOND AT CHICAGO'S BIG FIRE. 1830 the firm of Braithwaite & Ericson, of London, brought out a steam fire engine of about six horse power,

equipped with steam engines. The more intelligent volunteers in the East began to see the error of their ways, and replaced their hand engines with the more modern apparatus. Boston was the first of the Eastern cities to organize a paid department, which she did in 1800. New York did the same in 1805, and Philadelphia in 1811. Other Eastern cities rapidly fell into line, but some of the Southern cities, though equipped with the most modern apparatus, continue to the present day with volunteer firemen. New Orleans having only recently adopted a paid force.

When the steam fire engine was introduced forced draft was used to expedite raising steam while the engine was

capable of throwing 150 gallons of water per minute a distance of 80 or 90 feet. It was drawn by horses. A similar engine of larger capacity was built in New York by Captain Ericson in 1813. The first steam fire engine operated in the United States, however, was built by P. R. Hodge, at New York. This engine was self-propelling, and the boiler, engine and pump were placed horizontally. When it was necessary to operate the pump, the driving wheels were raised clear of the ground, as the same engine was used for driving and pumping. This engine was operated at the expense of the insurance company, but continually met with opposition from the volunteer firemen. Finally, when playing at a fire in Dwyer street, the machine did such



excellent work that the firemen utterly refused to allow it to be used thereafter, and it was stored away and New York's fire protection was again limited to portable cisterns or tanks.

First Paid Fire Company.

In 1852 a Cincinnati company placed a steam boiler and cylinder in connection with the pump of a hand engine belonging to the Cincinnati department and mounted the whole contrivance on wheels and a frame. A public trial was made of this crude affair, and it worked very successfully. In the short time of four minutes and ten seconds steam was raised from cold water, the engine started and water discharged through 250 feet of hose to a distance of 130 feet from the nozzle. Although this exhibition was naturally looked upon with disfavour by the volunteer firemen, the city government was greatly pleased and immediately contracted with the makers for a complete steam fire engine. This was built and put in service with a company organized and supported by the city. Thus the first paid fire company in the world to operate by steam power was brought into existence.

The fame of the Cincinnati engines spread and other cities endeavored to introduce the system, always meeting

MODERN FIRE FIGHTING.

house, thus keeping the water in the boiler at a fair heat so that steam could be quickly raised after the fire had been started and while the engine was on its way to the scene of action. Both of these plans have been done away with in most well regulated fire departments. A stationary steam boiler

mud of the Nile, and year after year the inundation of the river deposits its film of soil around its foot, and buries it still deeper in its sacred grave.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

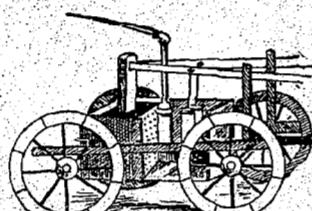
GUN WITH A HISTORY.

Old Cannon that Protected a Missouri Town from Invasion.

The accompanying cuts display two objects that are particularly prized by the residents of Hermann, Mo. The old cannon is the one used during the civil war to protect the town from invasion, and the building is that of the Volksblatt, one of the oldest German papers in the State.

By an act of Legislature in 1866 the cannon was presented to the town of Hermann to commemorate the occasion, when fourteen enthusiastic and patriotic citizens held Marmaduke and his entire company at bay for several hours, impeded his progress to Jefferson City, and virtually frustrated the attempt of the Confederates to capture the capital.

When the story of the approaching



STRASBURG FIRE ENGINE OF 1783.

at the engine house is now generally connected with the boiler of the engine, and keeps the water in this hot, so that steam sufficient for pumping can be raised in from three to ten minutes after the fires are lighted and while the engine is running to the fire. All the engines are supplied with the necessary flexible suction pipe to connect the pump to the water plugs, but the discharge hose is, in most cases, carried by a separate tender or hose carriage. The larger engines have a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 gallons of water per minute, discharging through from two to four outlets, the discharge hose being generally fitted with 1½ to 1¾ inch nozzles. Some extra large engines have a capacity even beyond this. The weight of these engines varies from 6,500 to 7,500 pounds, and they are generally from 22 to 25 feet long, from 8 to 9½ feet high, and about 6 feet wide. The piston speed varies from 200 feet to 300 feet per minute. The boilers have a large heating surface, and generally from 22 to 25 feet long, from 8 to

In the modern steam fire engine it is safe to say that from three to four times as much coal is burned under the boiler per indicated horse power as would be consumed by a good, everyday stationary steam plant of similar capacity, say from 50 to 100 horse power. However, the steam fire engine is built for speed and rapid duty, and not for economy.

POWERS ARE WELL BALANCED.

An Ancient Obelisk that Stands on the Banks of the Nile.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rose granite which stands alone among the green fields on the banks of the Nile not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. That city was the Beth-shemesh of scripture, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of On, Potiphar, whose daughter Asenath Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrine.

It was the seat of the most ancient university in the world, to which youthful students came from all parts, of the world to learn the occult wisdom which the priests of On alone could teach.

Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagoras and Plato all studied there; perhaps Moses, too. It was also the birthplace of the sacred literature of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapters of the oldest book in the world, generally known as "The Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole copy of fragments of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case and on the walls of every tomb. In front of one of the principal temples of the sun in this magnificent city stood, along with a companion, long since destroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place.

It was constructed by Useretesen I, who is supposed to have reigned 2,800 years B.C., and has outlived all the dynastic changes of the land, and still stands where it originally stood nearly forty-seven centuries ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 63 feet in height, but its base is buried in the

VOLKSBLATT PRINTING OFFICE IN 1849.

historical cannon was sending forth its deadly missiles. When Generals Price and Marmaduke invaded Hermann and its surrounding territory all the types and the old Washington hand press, then in possession of the Volksschatt, were buried and resurrected as soon as the enemy decamped, and publication of the paper was promptly resumed. The Volksschatt was founded by Muehl and Streihly in 1847, making it now close on to half a century old.

CUBANS TAKE ANOTHER TACK.

"I see," said Woody, Witte's patient wife, "that the Cuban insurgents have decided to take another tack." "Have they?" was the response, with a self-satisfied titter. "That'll make it harder than ever for Spain to sit down on them, won't it?"—*Washington Star*.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

There have been 257 murders committed in the Indian Territory since the adjournment of Congress. Its government has become a national scandal.—*Springfield Republican*.

"Why do they keep on saying that the villain still pursued her?" "You see, he was a Philadelphia villain and has never caught up."—*Truth*.

A PAIR OF TWINS.

Eccentricities of Maiden Ladies Who Amused an Eastern Town.

The curious streak of obstinacy which crops out in many New England families, especially in small places, where the range of ideas and occupations is small, has been brought into prominence through the tales of a gifted group of story writers, notably by Miss Mary E. Wilkins. People living in other parts of the country often think her stories must be exaggerations, but dwellers in New England towns can parallel most of them from their own knowledge.

In one Massachusetts village there dwelt not many years ago two maiden ladies, called, though they were over forty years of age, "the Hatfield girls." Beside this youthful appellation, they retained a youthful taste for gay colors. As they were twins, very tall, very lean, always wearing skirts conspicuously short to avoid dust, and hat brims unusually wide to avoid injuring their eyes, they would have been rather remarkable figures even if they had not chosen to dress school girl fashion, in clothes exactly alike to the slightest detail.

They were always together, and it was one of the characteristic sights of the village to see the Hatfield girls plodding through the snow to the post office in their green-and-red plaid gowns, black-braided coats and big, brown, fuzzy felt hats with great green bows. Their muffs, mittens, tiplets, wristlets, barege veils, even their rubber boots, were duplicates of each other. In fact the sisters were as absolutely alike as the twin paper dolls which little girls cut from a piece of paper folded double.

In summer it was the same. They floated by in church in duplicate blue muslins, or watered their flowing beds in the early morning in indistinguishable hideous purple wrappers.

Suddenly, the village was stirred by an exciting event; the Hatfield girls had quarreled! They quarreled because Mary Abby, who overheard a small boy making jokes at their expense, suggested to Ann Eliza that perhaps it would be as well if henceforth they dressed just a little differently. Ann Eliza received the suggestion as the cruelest of insults; but she said hotly that, after that, she wouldn't wear a kingdom wear a dress off the same piece as Mary Abby's.

Sure enough, the sisters ceased to dress alike. Furthermore, they did not dress harmoniously. They were together as much as ever—but if Mary Abby wore pink, Ann Eliza had on scarlet; if she wore green, Ann Eliza wore blue; if it were yellow, she decked herself in magenta; if it were brown or gray, she tried to get a shade of the same color that would make her sister's appearance dingy and faded.

It was a war of colors waged furiously for a week, bitterly for a month, spitefully for a year; then perseveringly, resolutely, obstinately, for one—two—three—four—five years; from five to ten; ten to twelve; twelve to thirteen.

Neither sister would give in. For after a brief exhibition of colors Mary Abby had tried to fight her offended twin with her own weapons, and to array herself in hues too violent to be overwhelmed. They were as gay as parakeets, the two poor, bitter old twins, and the interested village had quite given up expectation of a change, when at length a change came.

One morning the "Hatfield girls," side by side, dressed in new and glossy black, entered the postoffice amid a crowd of staring villagers, and called for their mail. They were in mourning evidently—but nobody could think who had died. At length the postmistress ventured to inquire.

"Yes," said Ann Eliza, soberly, smoothing down her new cape, "we are in mourning. It wasn't strictly necessary, I presume, but we thought it best. It's Cousin John's wife out in Montana. We've never seen her, but we hear she was a very worthy woman, and a credit to the family."

And whether or not the Hatfield girls mourned deeply for the unknown wife of Cousin John, it is certain that for the remaining years of their lives their clothes were black, and were cut alike, and the village guessed that they had found a way to end their warfare, without acknowledging surrender, or proclaiming peace.

POWERS ARE WELL BALANCED.

A Late Estimate gives Russia a peace effective of 853,000 men and France one of 512,000, making an aggregate for what is sometimes called the dual alliance of 1,370,000. On the other hand, Germany is credited with 580,000 men on a peace footing, Austria with 380,000, and Italy with 300,000, making an aggregate of 1,260,000. Thus the opposing forces are pretty nearly equal, with the advantage of position and facility of concentration in favor of the triple alliance, as they are in perfect communication, while France and Russia are separated. The war footings also show some preponderance for the dual over the triple alliance, but there, too, the elements of junction and separation are to be kept in mind.—*New York Sun*.

A NOVEL RAFT.

In the valley of Bengal a curious means of travel is resorted to during the periodical rains. This is a raft constructed by tying together bamboo poles and supporting them on four or more pitchers, which are kept in place by cords. These pitchers are of earthenware or copper, spherical in form, with short necks and funnel tops, and are in general use for drawing water from the rivers and ponds.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY CANNONS.

Krupp guns are certainly not desirable neighbors, even in time of peace. The inhabitants of Essen suffer much from the shocks, and many are actually unsafe. At the latest experiments all the doors and windows of Essen flew open at every discharge.

Apecular affliction.

Of the 4,000 soldiers lying in the hospitals at Madrasacar a great many suffer from abscesses on the legs, caused by grass seeds having sharp barbs which enter the flesh. This is news, though it is not new. Before the war many creoles, working in the gold mines, lost some of their toes, and sometimes half the foot, in consequence of wounds inflicted by the sharp points of such poisonous grass seeds.

SOLOMON WAS A TAX EATER.

During the reign of Solomon the taxation of the Hebrews became so heavy that immediately on the accession of his son a demand for a reduction was made, and upon its refusal the chief tax collector, Adoram, was stoned to death, and a secession of the ten tribes at once followed.

A PITTSBURG GIRL WHOSE LOVER IS A WHITEWASHER.

A whitewasher named Kelsey, always calls him "Kelsey-nine."

DANCING MAY IMPROVE YOUR CARRIAGE.

Somehow it improves your carriage somewhat, but it is no valuable accomplishment for the horse.

FOR SOLDERING JEWELRY.

A New Soldering-Pan, Which Will Be Found Very Useful.

Watchmakers in the country who are often called on to repair jewelry can doubtless use the soldering-pan described and illustrated in the Swiss Uhrmacher Zeitung. As is known, the soldered parts—for instance, the soldered joint of a finger ring—must be carefully united with binding wire, before the actual job of soldering is commenced. This part of the process requires

a certain practice, if the repairer does not desire to spend too much time on the job. Next there are various difficulties in soldering jewelry with pearls or jewels, because these cannot withstand the heat. These two difficulties are fairly well remedied by the pan shown in the accompanying illustration.

It consists of a suitable deep copper pan, A, figure 1, furnished with handle. The pan has two lateral projections, a and c—in which move two small screws—K and M. These may be used to good effect, if a burst ring is to be soldered, as it is only necessary to fasten it between the screws K and M as shown in figure 1, with the joint to be soldered turned up, af-

ter which the job of soldering may be undertaken, without even soldering one's finger with the coal.

For other purposes the two clamps L and L, figure 2, are used, beside the screws K and M—for instance, when the upper plate B is to be soldered upon a shirt button. Of the two clamps, one moves in the handle of the pan; the other in an opposite lying shoulder b, figure 1, moving with tight friction, so that they will keep steady the part B to be soldered, if previously the

pan is soldered to the shirt button. In figure 3 the pan is shown in cross section, to show how it is to be used in case a ring with jewel is to be soldered. This is to be fastened as deeply as possible between the screws and the pan is then filled to a proper height with sand. Above is placed a layer of small pieces of coal or asbestos and soldering may then be commenced without danger to the jewel.

MISS PART—MISS STRAIT LAGE CIRCUMSPECT? Miss Caustic—Circumspect? Why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon.—*Salem Gazette*.

ELSE—My dearest Stella! I haven't seen you for four months. How is your Charles? Stella—Oh, my Charles has changed very much since then. His name is now Robert!—*Fliegende Blätter*.

We are taught by experience stern That the girl who doth manage to catch A husband with money to burn Is likely to make a good match.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Mrs. Snags—I understand that paper is made of wood now. Mr. Snags—Yes; so is string. "String?"—Yes; what else do you suppose cordwood is used for?—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

GOODFELLOW—If my clothes were not too big for you, I'd give you an old suit. Hungry Hank (gratefully)—Boss, if you'd give me the price of a square meal, I warrant they'd fit me all right.

</div

PROTECTS USERS OF "ROYAL"

Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case in United States Court.

The decision of Judge Showalter in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trademark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal baking powder against inferior and unwholesome compounds. The excellence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as the most wholesome and efficient of any in the market. The cupidity of other manufacturers is excited by this high reputation and large demand. Very few of the hundreds of baking powders on the market are safe to use. If their makers could sell them under the name of a well-known, reputable brand incalculable damage would be done to the public health by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of Royal baking powder against imitators by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

"Anaby's Daughter" is the closing portion of Moore's poem, "The Fire Worshippers," one of the tales of Lalla Rookh. The melody was written by Kallmark, and is the same which was afterwards adapted to the "Old Oaken Bucket."

Over \$75,000,000 is invested in this country in ducks and geese.

Victor Emanuel's monument in the Pantheon at Rome has already cost \$2,000,000, and will need another \$3,000,000 before it is completed.

TAKING CHANCES.

WOMEN ARE CARELESS.

They Over-Estimate Their Physical Strength. Advice to Young Women.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS)

Women are very apt to over-estimate their strength and overtax it.

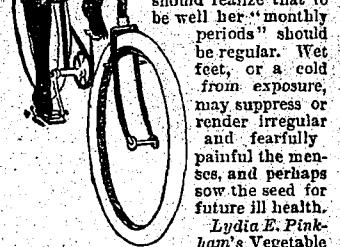
When they are feeling particularly well, they sometimes take chances which in the long run cause them much pain and trouble. This is due largely to their not fully realizing how delicate their sensitive organism is.

The girl who has just become a woman can hardly be expected to act wisely, everything is so new to her. She, however, should be told; and every woman should realize that to be well her monthly periods should be regular. Wet feet, or a cold from exposure, may impress render irregular and fearfully painful the men- sses, and perhaps sow the seed for future ill health.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will ever be the unfailing remedy in such cases as well as all the peculiar ailments of women. Millions of women live to prove this. Mrs. M. L. Verrill tells plainly what it has done for her:

"I will write you a few lines to tell you what my troubles were before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It was the same old story,—my back and lower part of my abdomen and painful menstruation. Of course it was female weakness. The doctors (I have tried five different ones) called it chronic inflammation of the womb.

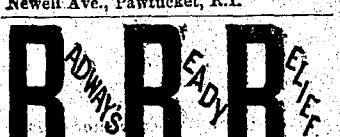
"I had leucorrhœa for over eight years, ulcers on the vulva, and neck of the womb, terrible headaches and backaches. Your medicine completely cured me." — Mrs. M. L. VERRILL, 222 Newell Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.



Compound will ever be the unfailing remedy in such cases as well as all the peculiar ailments of women. Millions of women live to prove this. Mrs. M. L. Verrill tells plainly what it has done for her:

"I will write you a few lines to tell you what my troubles were before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It was the same old story,—my back and lower part of my abdomen and painful menstruation. Of course it was female weakness. The doctors (I have tried five different ones) called it chronic inflammation of the womb.

"I had leucorrhœa for over eight years, ulcers on the vulva, and neck of the womb, terrible headaches and backaches. Your medicine completely cured me." — Mrs. M. L. VERRILL, 222 Newell Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in front and to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need one SUFFER. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervous Disease, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Flatulence, and all internal pains.

"The Blue Bells of Scotland" was the work of Annie McVicar, afterwards Mrs. Grant, the daughter of a Scottish officer in the British army. The melody was long believed to be Scottish, but is now known to be of English origin, being an old English folk song.

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYEWATER

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

Best Eye Water in the World.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water.

INCOMPLETENESS.

No joy is in itself complete,
But from the past or future borrow;
No day is altogether sweet—
'Tis made up both of joys and sorrows.

No flower blooms for self alone,
No wave but has another near it,
And echo but repeats the tone,
That some listening ear may hear it.

Like circles made by rippling waves,
The limits of our lives are rounded
By the heartbeats of those we love—
Our happiness on theirs is founded.

Without God's grace naught has the
soul—
Who made it knows its incompleteness,
Till Love rounds out the perfect Whole
And fills it full of Strength and Sweetness.

Margaret's Secret.

"She is so cold," said those who knew Margaret. "A fine girl, but so cold!" Sometimes Margaret heard them, and smiled—a half-mocking smile. She knew of warm affections of fierce resentments, of passionate dreams that kept her lying awake through the night; of moments of anguish and hot tears. She knew that this outward coldness was but of snow feelings were not so strong might have dared to show them to the world; Margaret dared not.

She knelt beside her trunk, thinking something of this as she quietly and tidily packed it for a journey. On the morrow she was to leave her village home to teach music in a city boarding school. She finished it speedily, and then stood beside the little window, looking out upon the road—grass-grown, and little troubled by wheels; and, beyond a little wood; a field or two; a spire pointing heavenward; and a purple hue of distant mountains.

From this very window had Margaret looked upon this very scene for years—almost ever since years had been for her. It was hard to leave it—hard to leave her few friends. One must be richer than Margaret to have many. But this was not the pain that lay deepest at the girl's heart. She could have left all others with a little softening of the heart; a tear or two, a lingering regret, which she could not have wished to conquer; but it was a different thing to leave Christopher Hayes, who did not care at all for being left—who did not care, as she knew, whether she stayed or went.

Margaret had had admirers, handsome and richer than Christopher—who, to other eyes, was only a not very ill-looking young man attached to the telegraph office of Fernley. She did not even triumph in these contests—they were all worthless to her since Christopher had proved his month's flirtation by forgetting all about it.

Margaret had but one comfort in the matter—that was, Christopher never guessed, never could guess, that she loved him.

"She is a statue," Margaret had heard him say. "One had as well make love to the marble in the churchyard yonder."

Now, the statue was burning for a glimpse of the man she loved so; for one touch of his hand before she left Fernley, it might be, forever! She could not go without it—she would not! And she put on her hat and turned villageward, and soon came to the little telegraph office, on which the setting sun of the August day hung his beams a-shant, lighting up the windows finely, and lighting also a young head with a rather pleasant face, under what one else would have called very red hair!—Margaret it was golden! The face was turned the other way.

"How beautiful he is!" she said to herself. "What soul there is in his face! Oh, Christopher! Christopher!" Never in her life had she called him anything but "Mr. Hayes," but he was Christopher to her. Once or twice she repeated the name, "Christopher! Christopher!" And then, with her quiet smile, walked up to the lounging figure at the door, and dared to do what not one woman in a thousand, desperately and hopelessly in love as she was, would have dared to do: offered him her hand!

"I saw you as I passed the office, Mr. Hayes," she said, in her low, measured tones; "and since I am going to-morrow, made up my mind that it would be the time to say goodbye."

"Going away!" he exclaimed. "Why, Miss Margaret, you were one of the institutions here, I thought. They'll miss you. It is certainly very cruel of you. Though, to be sure, for your part, I congratulate you. Fernley is a dull place."

"Yes—it is dull," said Margaret. "But then I like it. Nothing like habit, you know."

"Else how could one endure this?" he said, looking into the office, and yawning a little. "I beg your pardon," he said, apologetically, for his stretched month, "but it is so stupid here!"

She laughed.

"I'm like Robinson Crusoe," he said. "It's very good of you to come out of your way to say good-bye, Miss Margaret, to an isolated wreath like me."

"Sorry to quench your vanity," she laughed; "but perhaps I should not have thought of it had it not been just in my way. Good-bye, then."

"A pleasant journey," said he; then forgot all about her. His eye grew bright; his face flushed. His glance passed Margaret. She turned her head.

A little pony carriage, driven by a girl, was whirling softly over the dusty road. She knew Virginia Hazlewood's parasol. The carriage stopped. The little gloved hand beckoned.

"Excuse me, Miss Margaret," said Christopher, and ran away to obey the summons.

For one moment Margaret was white to the very lips; the next she smiled and buttoned her glove.

"It's only about a message, Mr. Hayes," twirled Victoria. "I want papa to bring me up some lace to-morrow. One can't go down such days as these."

And there was more of it, and some scribbling on bit of paper.

Meanwhile, Margaret saw something—a pile of small vignettes, on a table

under the window, the "counterfeit presents" of Christopher. She drew near; one arm rested on the sill; the other hand darted forth swiftly, surely, and came back with a vignette between its fingers. The vignette was in her pocket; and she glided away from the window, and passed Christopher on the road.

"Oh!" cried he, apologetic, once more; "are you going? So sorry, but business must be attended to, you know. Good-bye."

Again her hands met. He lifted his hat. Victoria, who did not know Margaret except by sight, regarded her with that impertinent school-girl stare reserved by some young women, who are all smiles and blushes before their masculine admirers.

Margaret's face was a statue's; and she went her way quietly, as though she had not seen the look.

Who made it knows its incompleteness,

Till Love rounds out the perfect Whole

And fills it full of Strength and Sweetness.

heard the scream of a whistle, shouts and shrieks. The car stopped. "A man is killed!" said an old gentleman who had thrust his head out of the window. "Good heavens! he is cut to pieces, I believe."

Passengers rushed to the platform, Margaret with them. They had lifted Christopher—from the first she knew that it was he—from the ground. They were carrying him into a tavern hard by. Margaret followed.

"I am an old friend," she said, and they let her in, while others were shut out. Christopher lay upon the bed a surgeon bent over him.

"He has no chance, I think," said this man, looking at the others; "best not torture him. Nothing could save his life. I am glad he has a friend here."

And then Margaret sat down beside the bed and said:

"I will stay until the last. Will he know me?"

No one could tell her that. After all that could be done was over, they left her alone, for she asked them to do so.

She bent over him looking at his face as though she were reading it off to remember for eternity. The country sounds came in through the window. The perfume of hay—the scent of flowers reached her. Within all kept still because of the wounded man. Once or twice the landlady looked in and asked:

"Is he quiet?"

And Margaret said:

"Yes, thank you."

At last, in the stillness, she dared to take his cold hand and hold it in one of hers. The touch seemed to arouse him. His eyes looked at her.

"Who are you?" he asked.

She answered:

"Margaret."

"I remember you," he said. "Were you in the car? I came down to see the wedding. She jilted me. I hate her. I hadn't money enough, you see—money—money—money," and he muttered again.

Ten minutes afterward he looked up again.

"I'm badly hurt. I shan't get well. Miss Margaret, when you go back to Fernley, tell them the truth. They'll think I killed myself, because Victoria jilted me. It was an accident. My foot slipped. I was not so much cut up as that. I should have got over it. I made a fool of myself by going to the wedding though. You'll tell them?"

"Yes," said Margaret, and then as she looked, the face, the pleasant boyish face that she had loved so, changed under her eyes with the awful change of death. She had no power over herself then.

"Christopher!" she sobbed. "Christopher, I have loved you so long, so well. Give me one kiss before you go. Call me Margaret, promise to love me in Heaven. Oh, my darling, darling Christopher."

Did he hear? Did he comprehend? A sort of startled look came into his eyes. He gave her his cold lips. Margaret kissed him wildly. Then she sat down beside him—beside what had been him an instant before—and hid her face upon the pillow!

"It is very still in there," said the landlady, an hour afterward.

Then she opened the door, peeped in, and gave a cry that brought others to her side in a moment.

Christopher lay dead upon his pillow, and on the floor, at the bedside, Margaret had fallen, face downwards!

"She has fainted," said the landlady.

"She is dead," said the surgeon.

"Heart disease. I saw it in her face when I first spoke to her."

"He must have been her lover," said the landlady, weeping, "and it's killed her."

"Not likely," said the doctor. "Such a splendid woman and he—no—any agitation might have done it."

PEARLS WITHOUT PRICE.

Two Strings Owned by the Duchess of Marlborough.

Casual mention has been made of the beautiful pearls which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave her daughter, Miss Consuelo, when she became Duchess of Marlborough, but nothing like justice has ever been done to a collection which is undoubtedly the finest and most costly in the world.

The pearls originally consisted of two strings, one of these being historic and a part of the once glorious strand of Catherine of Russia.

Margaret watched the ceremony through, and went out of doors with the rest; but the crowd was great, and in the vestibule she was quite pushed to the wall, and being so, would not make an effort to stir, but stood still until the last bonnet had vanished, when she quietly shook out her compressed robes, and slowly followed. Before she reached the door, a man with a pale, grieved face rushed down the stairs of the gallery and passed her. She had never seen the face with that expression on it, but it was Christopher's.

Margaret wept for him that night as she had never wept for herself. She looked at the bridegroom. It was not Christopher—a very different man, imposing, with large features and wondrous mustache. Margaret could scarcely believe it. Could Christopher love any one and not be loved in return?—impossible.

Margaret watched the ceremony through, and went out of doors with the rest; but the crowd was great, and in the vestibule she was quite pushed to the wall, and being so, would not make an effort to stir, but stood still until the last bonnet had vanished, when she quietly shook out her compressed robes, and slowly followed. Before she reached the door, a man with a pale, grieved face rushed down the stairs of the gallery and passed her. She had never seen the face with that expression on it, but it was Christopher's.

Margaret wept for him that night as she had never wept for herself. She looked at the bridegroom. It was not Christopher—a very different man, imposing, with large features and wondrous mustache. Margaret could scarcely believe it. Could Christopher love any one and not be loved in return?—impossible.

"I saw you as I passed the office, Mr. Hayes," she said, in her low, measured tones; "and since I am going to-morrow, made up my mind that it would be the time to say goodbye."

"Going away!" he exclaimed. "Why, Miss Margaret, you were one of the institutions here, I thought. They'll miss you. It is certainly very cruel of you. Though, to be sure, for your part, I congratulate you. Fernley is a dull place."

"Yes—it is dull," said Margaret. "But then I like it. Nothing like habit, you know."

"Else how could one endure this?" he said, looking into the office, and yawning a little. "I beg your pardon," he said, apologetically, for his stretched month, "but it is so stupid here!"

She laughed.

"I'm like Robinson Crusoe," he said. "It's very good of you to come out of your way to say good-bye, Miss Margaret, to an isolated wreath like me."

"Sorry to quench your vanity," she laughed; "but perhaps I should not have thought of it had it not been just in my way. Good-bye, then."

"A pleasant journey," said he; then forgot all about her. His eye grew bright; his face flushed. His glance passed Margaret. She turned her head.

A little pony carriage, driven by a girl, was whirling softly over the dusty road. She knew Virginia Hazlewood's parasol. The carriage stopped. The little gloved hand beckoned.

"Excuse me, Miss Margaret," said Christopher, and ran away to obey the summons.

For one moment Margaret was white to the very lips; the next she smiled and buttoned her glove.

"It's only about a message, Mr. Hayes," twirled Victoria. "I want papa to bring me up some lace to-morrow. One can't go down such days as these."

And there was more of it, and some scribbling on bit of paper.

Meanwhile, Margaret saw something—a pile of small vignettes, on a table

MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY.

Chiefly Confined to the New England States.

This is the time of year when maple syrup takes its proper place as king of the condiments at the breakfast table. It comes in with buckwheat cakes and fried hominy.

There is just a pound million of dollars invested in this country in the machinery which produces and purifies the syrup. The industry is confined almost entirely to the new States north of Massachusetts. That is because the maple tree refuses to flourish in any but a cold climate. It won't grow in the Northwestern States, for the reason that it has to have plenty of moisture, and that is to be had only near water.

Only 90 per cent of the maple syrup and maple sugar produced in this country comes from Vermont. The annual yield of syrup and sugar of that state is valued at something like half a million dollars.

Seventy-five per cent of the product is consumed in this country, and the rest is exported to Europe. But it is not in common use beyond the sea for the reason that it is very expensive because of the freight and duty. In England it is to be found in many of the homes of the nobility, where it is regarded in high favor, not only because it is delicate and sweet, but because it is a unique and costly product.

There is a good deal of mystery about the origin of the production of maple sugar and syrup. By whom it was first discovered will probably never be known.

The maple tree is active in summer and passive in winter. The tree is extremely porous, there being, according to the highest authority, about 100,000 cells in every cubic inch of the wood. In summer the tree absorbs moisture into all these cells, which is condensed into water. This water, mingling with the natural saccharine properties of the tree, becomes maple syrup in a crude form.

The tree is also extremely sensitive to weather conditions. When in February and March the maple begins to sweat, as the New England farmer terms it, the tree wishes to unburden itself, and it does so, whether the farmer is on hand to get the benefit of the process or not. But the farmer is generally on hand.

Before machinery was invented for the purpose the farmer used to furrow the trunk of the tree by slashing the bark lengthwise with a knife. Then he cut deep furrows all around the tree near its base. A trough attached to the lowest of these furrows carried the syrup from the tree to the dripping bucket, and that constituted the process of getting the product.

The farmer nowadays goes up to a tree that is sweating, casts his eye at the softest spot in the trunk and drives into it to a depth of several inches a metal tap, and this relieves the tree in spindid shape. The tree appears just as anxious to get rid of the sap as the farmer is to gather it.

Can Cats Swim?

Though it seems somewhat difficult to understand how the sportsmen of the Nile train their cats not only to hunt game, but to retrieve it from the water, the hunting scenes depicted on the walls of Thebes afford proof of the Egyptian cat's service in this respect.

In one of these representations puss is depicted in the act of seizing a bird that has been brought down by the marksman in the boat, while in another scene the cats are shown in the boat ready for their work.

Thus it appears, from these ancient illustrations of field and other sports, that the Egyptians are able to train their domestic cats to act in the same way as our modern retriever dogs do. It is generally supposed that nothing will induce a cat to enter water, but this is clearly a fallacy.

The tiger, for instance, is an excellent swimmer, as many have found, to their cost; and so the cat, another member of the feline family, can swim equally as well if it has any occasion to exert its powers, either in search of prey or to effect its escape from some enemy.

Cats are exceedingly fond of fish which they will often drag them out of their native element. They have been known to help themselves out of aquaria that have been left uncovered; and, on moonlight nights they may be seen watching for the unwary occupants of a fish pond, especially during the spawning season.

A Tobacco-Chewing Dog.

A dog addicted to chewing tobacco was owned by John Holden, a butcher of Eighteenth and Sigel streets. The dog is an improvement upon the average tobacco chewer. In that he doesn't spit on the floor of a trolley car. He takes a bit of the weed, and, holding it between his fore paws, sucks all the substance out of it. He has been chewing tobacco for about three years. Tobacco is the first thing he wants in the morning, and when his master came to examine him, he merely asked the engineer what color the little book appeared to him. The engineer squinted at the book, which was some twenty feet away, and then said, in a rather uncertain tone, that it was sort of brownish. This was all that Mr. Stevens had to say to the witness, but the cause of the accident was pretty conclusively proved to have been due to color blindness of the engineer, for, as everybody knows, all the "Baby Pathfinders" are bright red.

How a \$600 Book Was Ruined.

A short time ago one of those trifling attempts at smuggling to which even the best of our citizens are prone—the sending of foreign articles to home friends concealed in mail parcels—was detected by the Postal Department. A small bit of Italian jewelry had been sent from Florence, hidden in a small book. The book had been opened, a cavity gouged out in its pages with a knife and the jewelry deposited inside. This was all very clever and the cheerful smuggler has no doubt congratulated himself on his smartness in so dodging the payment of duty. But the fact of interest in the case is that the little old book which he used for the purpose happened to be a